Converting Colors

RGB(160, 117, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(160, 117, 212) contains.

Color

RGB(160, 117, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A075D4
RGB	160, 117, 212
RGB Percent	63%, 46%, 83%
CMY	0.3725, 0.5412, 0.1686
CMYK	0.25, 0.45, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	267°, 52%, 65%
HSV	267°, 45%, 83%
XYZ	32.7422, 24.9496, 65.3774
YIQ	140.6870, -4.8670, 38.6610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

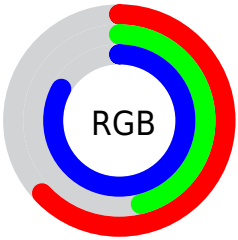
Format	Color
RYB	160, 117, 212
Decimal	10515924
CIELab	57.03, 35.74, -42.82
CIELCh	57, 55.773, 309.847
Yxy	24.9496, 0.2660, 0.2027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288706004 (0xFFA075D4)
YUV	140.6870, 35.1573, 16.9375
Hunter-Lab	49.9496, 29.5956, -42.6380

Details

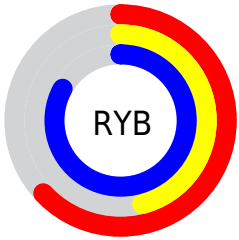
The RGB color 160, 117, 212 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 9966CC. A complement of this color would be 169, 212, 117, and the grayscale version is 140, 140, 140.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 216, 170, 255, and 106, 67, 157 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 148, 96, 212, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 172, 138, 212.

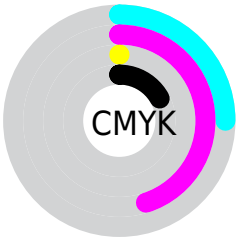
Distribution



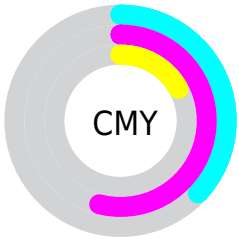
- Red (63%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 117, 212 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 160, 117, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

160, 117, 212	160, 117, 212
255, 255, 255	133, 92, 184
216, 170, 255	106, 67, 157
246, 197, 255	80, 44, 130
255, 226, 255	54, 21, 105
255, 254, 255	26, 0, 80
	0, 0, 57
	0, 2, 34
	0, 0, 8
	0, 0, 0

160, 117, 212

148, 96, 212

137, 75, 212

125, 53, 212

114, 32, 212

102, 11, 212

96, 0, 212

160, 117, 212

172, 138, 212

183, 159, 212

195, 181, 212

206, 202, 212

218, 223, 212

230, 244, 212

241, 255, 212

253, 255, 212

255, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.

67, 137, 233

160, 117, 212

208, 97, 171

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.

160, 117, 212

189, 122, 41

0, 160, 152

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.

160, 117, 212

169, 212, 117

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.

0, 158, 101

160, 117, 212

147, 140, 29

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.

160, 117, 212

217, 103, 77

94, 151, 57

0, 158, 198

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.

160, 117, 212

222, 91, 139

94, 151, 57

0, 160, 135

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.

160, 117, 212

237, 222, 255

117, 169, 212

116, 107, 128

0, 0, 0

128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.

160, 117, 212

180, 117, 255

207, 117, 212

101, 96, 107

77, 0, 171

20, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.

212, 117, 169

255, 117, 193

122, 212, 117

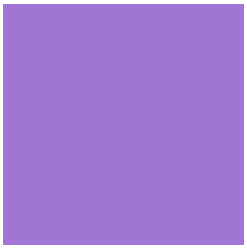
107, 96, 102

171, 0, 94

43, 0, 24

Previews

White Background

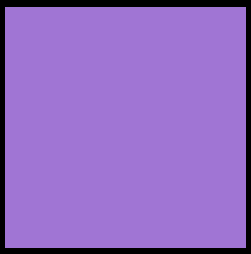


This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 117, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



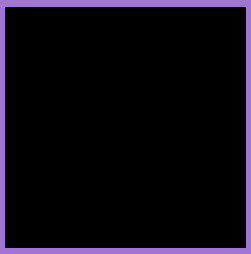
This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 117, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✕ Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 160, 117, 212 Background



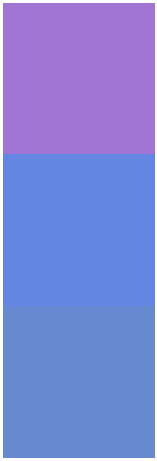
This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 117, 212.

This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 117, 212.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their article about color blindness.

Dichromacy



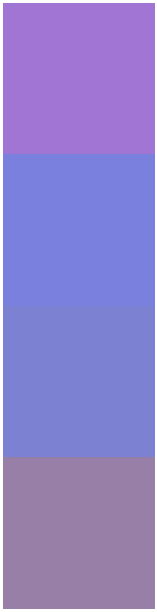
Original Color
160, 117, 212

Protanopia
99, 134, 227

Deuteranopia
103, 137, 208

Tritanopia
148, 133, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 117, 212

Protanomaly
121, 128, 222

Deuteranomaly
124, 130, 209

Tritanomaly
152, 127, 168

Monochromacy

Original Color
160, 117, 212

Achromatopsia
141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly
148, 132, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 117, 212 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(160, 117, 212) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(160, 117, 212)
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our CSS Text Shadow Generator.

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 117, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 117, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 117, 212 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(160, 117, 212) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 117, 212) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 117, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 117, 212); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 117, 212); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 117, 212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 117, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(160, 117, 212) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(160,
117, 212) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our online CSS compressor and optimizer based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our CSS Gradient Generator.

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